

Accuses West Of Sending in "Subversives"

By Donald May
United Press International

Russia sent a new note to Washington yesterday accusing the United States of abusing Western access rights to West Berlin.

It was reported to have accused this country of abusing Western air and land corridors by ferrying "subversive" persons and "saboteurs" into Berlin.

The note arrived at the State Department in the middle of a meeting of Allied diplomats on Berlin strategy.

The State Department and White House would not dis-

Depressed area coal to supply U. S. troops in West Germany. Page A20.

Diplomats weigh "legitimate Soviet preoccupation" in search for new approach to Berlin crisis. Page A25.

close its contents, but informed diplomats said it might be an attempt to justify recent or additional travel restrictions in Berlin.

Charges Not New

Diplomats said most of the charges have been heard before. But they noted that accusations that the West is "sabotaging" East Berlin often foreshadow new Communist actions.

The note was delivered less than 24 hours after the Communists clamped new restrictions on East Berlin travel by Western military men and diplomats.

The note, delivered to the U. S. Embassy Wednesday morning, in Moscow, was taken under immediate study by the State Department and Allied diplomats here.

(In London, Foreign Office officials said the Russians had not sent a note to Britain as of early Thursday.)

Meanwhile, Vice President Johnson told President Kennedy the United States should dispatch more military equipment, including heavy tanks, to Berlin in the event the Communists intensify their measure there.

to meet any further Red moves. But they viewed the ban as Johnson also recommended that Mr. Kennedy ask the British to increase their troop commitment in Germany and the French to move troops from Algeria to strengthen their German gar-

isons. Secretary of State Dean Rusk discussed the Berlin problem during the afternoon with President Kennedy's top national security advisers.

The session was attended by Defense Secretary Robert McNamara; Central Intelligence Agency Director Allen Dulles; Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, Mr. Kennedy's personal military adviser; McGeorge Bundy, the President's national security adviser; Gen. Herman L. Lemnitzer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Edward R. Murrow, head of the United States Information Agency.

U. S. British and French diplomats also discussed the West's next move at a meeting delayed without explanation for an hour.

A number of U. S. officials joined British Ambassador Sir Harold Caccia, French Charge d'Affaires Claude Winter, West German Ambassador Wilhelm Grewe and Assistant Secretary of State Foy Kohler. The group has been meeting regularly on the Berlin crisis for several weeks.

As a first step, United States, British and French commandants in Berlin will lodge protests with the Russian commandant. The Soviet Union, has brushed aside Allied protests of earlier border restrictions.

State Department spokesman Lincoln White, meanwhile, denounced the Communists for trying to imprison 17 million East Berliners and East Germans "behind the barbed wire and concrete curtain."

U. S. officials said the new travel restrictions did not interfere with the West's major interest in Berlin—unhindered access to the Red-controlled city.

But they viewed the ban as serious because it was the first Red move against Allied movement. Earlier border bans applied only to East Germans and East Germans. Last week's Communist blockade of refugees streaming to the West could have been viewed as an isolated action sparked by internal problems. But officials said the latest curbs could be part of a Red plan to alienate gradually at Allied rights.

Diplomats term such whitewashing moves "salami tactics." There was speculation that the real purpose of the new curbs was to upset Allied planning, perhaps even to goad the West into some retaliatory move that the Communists could use for propaganda fodder.